



BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1964

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

A. H. M. RICHARDS, T.D., M.A., B.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

H. C. REEVE, M.A.P.H.I.

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A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Senior Meat Inspector - R. SUTTON, M.A.P.H.I.

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District Inspectors - C. J. S. ELSTON, M.A.P.H.I.

B. PEPWORTH, M.A.P.H.I. (from September, 1964)

Pupil Public Health Inspector - T. L. HUTCHINS.

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MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
GUILDFORD.

FOREWORD.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The weather during the early months of the year was far less severe than during 1963, and apart from the usual minor winter ailments there were no epidemics, though there were a few cases of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, the latter a very mild disease nowadays.

In February, six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, more cases in one month than I can recall in recent years. Apart from two members of a family recently returned from abroad, where the infection was probably picked up, the cases had no connection with one another. All cases of Tuberculosis have the necessary treatment and observation, together with examination of all their known contacts at home, at work, and elsewhere. In only one case were the housing conditions unsatisfactory, and this family were rehoused by the Borough. These cases serve as a reminder that Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still with us, though its incidence and the impact on the community is much reduced. Constant preventive measures have to be undertaken: a more frequent visit to Guildford by the Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit would be in the interest of the public. Every help is received from the Chest Physician at the Guildford Chest Clinic.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which came into operation on 1st May, 1964, was the most important piece of fresh legislation affecting the Health Department. The Council appointed a Specialist Public Health Inspector in April to carry out the duties imposed by this complicated and comprehensive Act, and he has been making steady progress in this new field; by the exercise of tact and discretion he has secured widespread goodwill and co-operation from those whose premises are involved. There is little doubt that this Act will secure much-needed improvement in many instances. The Act provides for the control of

environmental hygiene in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises. The Council administer the Act in all Offices and Shops (other than premises occupied by local authorities, for example Council Offices, Schools, Police and Fire Stations) certain offices in factories and certain railway premises. There are about 1,500 premises in Guildford where the Council administer the Act. The Minister of Labour has powers to make Regulations which will set standards, amongst others for heating, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and supervision of persons working dangerous machines.

The Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak, caused by infected tinned meat, was the outstanding event in the Public Health field during the year, and this unfortunate incident had repercussions everywhere, including Guildford, where there were widespread requests for advice on immunisation, prevention of spread, food handling, and many other facets. As always, there are lessons to be learned from such an outbreak: satisfactory sanitary facilities, hygiene in food handling, careful storage of food, fastidious care at all stages of manufacture of food products, and so on. The Report of the Committee of Investigation makes fascinating reading.

1964 was the last year of the second five-year programme for dealing with unfit houses under the Housing Acts, 1957 to 1964: the Act of 1964 was an important and useful additional piece of legislation. Unfortunately there was as always a time lag between dealing with the properties under the Acts and rehousing the occupants: this was particularly so during 1964 with very few new properties becoming available. The outlook for 1965 looks a little rosier, but this most urgent of human everyday problems still remains acute and most deserving of the attention of all who have the happiness and the mental and physical health and welfare of our people at heart.

Although it was a dry and glorious summer, long to be remembered, no complaints reached the Health Department of shortage of water, but during the holiday period there were some complaints about the taste of the water from one of the Dapdune bore holes. The Water Board took all possible steps to deal with the complaint by installing special equipment, and this appears to have been successful.

In September, a worthy addition was made to the number of Nursing Home beds in Guildford, with the opening of a magnificent new Ward Block at Mount Alvernia, Guildford. This superbly equipped wing provides 78 beds for Medical and Surgical cases, including children, and replaces the original 39 beds in the old building. The splendid work of the Franciscan Sisters of the Divine Motherhood needs no emphasising.

A five day Anti-Smoking Clinic was held at the Surrey County Council Clinic at Stoughton in October, for the purpose of publicising the harmful effects of cigarette smoking and of giving treatment facilities for those anxious to give up the habit. Although attendances were small, a considerable amount of publicity was obtained in the press and on the radio and useful work done. It remains clear however that a National Campaign is necessary if significant results are to be achieved.

This brief survey of 1964 cannot be concluded without recording the feeling of deep personal loss which Mr. George Causey's death, in July 1964, brought to me, to his fellow Chief Officers, and to all Members of the Council and Staff: our late Borough Surveyor was a loyal and valued friend and colleague, and always ready to help the Public Health Department.

As always, may I express my gratitude to the Chairman and to the Members of the Health Committee, and all the other members of the Borough Council, for the interest they take in the work of the Department. Their support is much appreciated.

Finally my thanks are due to Dr. Richards, Mr. Reeve and all our staff in the Public Health Department: they have worked loyally and well. For Mr. Reeve it was his first full year as Chief Health Inspector, and he has proved himself a likeable colleague, and a worthy officer of the Council.

My colleagues in other Departments have, as always, given their help and advice most readily, and I am pleased to acknowledge this.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 7,322.

Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population, mid 1964, civilian and members of the Armed Forces. Total: 54,090.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (31st March, 1965), according to the Rate Books: 17,475.

Rateable Value on 31st March, 1965: £3,797,826.

Sum represented by Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1965): £14,960.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2

Stillbirths—

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.6

Total Live and Still Births 867

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) 14

Infant Mortality Rates—

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) 11.8

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) 8.2

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) 27.8

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The general **Birth Rate** for Guildford, 14.92 per 1,000 of the population, was lower than the figure for 1963 (15.1). The rate for England and Wales was 18.4.

The general **Death Rate** for the Borough was 10.97 (10.4 in 1963) per 1,000 of the population, while the National figure was 11.3: the Guildford figure is, therefore, lower than the National one.

Deaths. Of the 618 deaths, 390, or approximately two thirds, occurred at age 65 or over; in general, women continue to live longer than men.

Diseases of the Heart and Arteries caused over half the total deaths, as has been the case for many years: Coronary Thrombosis, which is a disease of the arteries supplying the heart muscle, is again the biggest single cause of death, being responsible for 120, or nearly one fifth of all deaths.

After Diseases of the Heart and Arteries, Cancer remains the second biggest cause of death (123) almost the same figure as for Coronary Thrombosis.

Lung Cancer caused 26 deaths, all but 5 in males: while most were over the age of 55, 2 were under 45 years of age. A significant reduction in the deaths from lung cancer could be achieved in the future if young people today could be persuaded to appreciate the real risk they run from smoking cigarettes. It is believed too that cigarette smoking is one of the contributory causes of Coronary Thrombosis.

The tragedy of unnecessary deaths from accidents, especially in the home (6) and those due to motor vehicles (9) is always with us. Advice is constantly being given, at Clinics and in the homes of the people by the County Council's Health Visitors, on the subject of avoiding home accidents, including dangerous flexes, unguarded fires, and drugs left lying about, and the work of the Borough's Home Safety Committee plays a valuable part.

Once again there were no maternal deaths, the last one in Guildford having been in 1957: this is greatly to the credit of those engaged in Obstetric care.

Infant Mortality. The Infant Mortality Rate, which is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, is an indication of social conditions and of obstetric and child care: the figure has vastly improved over the years, though it has now reached a low figure beyond which it will not be easy to go until more knowledge is available as to the causes of premature births—every premature birth is a potential cause of Infant death.

Guildford's Infant Mortality Rate is this year an improvement on last year's; it is 16.5, compared with the National Figure of 20.0, and last year's Guildford figure of 19.7.

7 deaths occurred under 1 month old, of which unusually enough only one was due to prematurity, the other 6 being due to varying internal disorders. The fact that there was only one death from prematurity is the main reason for the low Infant Mortality Rate.

Old People's Welfare. The elderly people of Guildford are fortunate in that they are well cared for by the various organisations, including the Old People's Welfare Council and the W.V.S. Many private individuals give their time to serve in this valuable work, and their services are much appreciated. The Centre for the Elderly at Onslow Street Bus Station is tremendously used and in fact will soon be to small for its purpose.

Geriatric Social Worker. Miss Toomey continued to work in the geriatric field and during the year visited 322 new patients in the Borough and made a total of 1,185 visits to these, former patients, relatives, etc., 1,709 in 1963). Her work is made much more difficult by the continuing shortage of nurses to staff beds for the elderly sick in Hospital and by the shortage of beds for the elderly infirm in County Welfare Homes. It is still impossible to recruit enough Home Helps, without whom the Domiciliary services cannot function properly. In these days of full employment, women prefer to work in factories and elsewhere at more remunerative and more attractive jobs in good surroundings.

Day Hospital. This continues to serve its most useful purpose in providing physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and general rehabilitation of mind and body to the sick old, the physically handicapped, who attend one or more days per week for varying periods, and helps to avoid the necessity for Hospital admission.

Meals on Wheels. The W.V.S. delivered 11,178 meals-on-wheels in 1964, an increase of 1,084 on the previous year, 85 people being served. The early part of the year tested the W.V.S. to the full, owing to weather conditions, but every meal was delivered. This service is capable of extension if more calls were made on its services, which are most valuable.

Family Planning Association. Family Planning Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital (Out-patient Department) every Monday from 5-6.15 p.m. and every Friday from 6-7.30 p.m. Appointments are required and may be made by telephoning the Hospital (Guildford 62851) on Clinic days, i.e. Mondays between 5-6.30 p.m. and Fridays between 6-8 p.m., and also on Wednesday mornings.

Marriage Guidance Council. The Guildford Marriage Guidance Council Headquarters are at 234, High Street. Applications for appointments may be made with the Appointments Secretary

(Telephone No. Guildford 5856). The aims of the Marriage Guidance Council are to restore to normal those marriages which are threatened by one cause or another with disruption. This highly confidential work can only be undertaken at the direct personal request of the parties concerned. Advice in the form of group teaching and discussion may be obtained by couples about to enter matrimony. Educational Counselling is also being carried out by means of discussion groups, talks, informal meetings and day conferences at Schools, Youth Clubs, etc.

Laboratory Facilities. Dr. Cook, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, continues to provide a service of great value to those engaged in Preventive Medicine and General Practice. His help is much appreciated.

Guildford Deaths in 1964

Cause of Death		Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Lungs	...	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other	...	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	...	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	...	—	2	2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—
8. Measles	...	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	2	1	3
10. Cancer of Stomach	...	5	8	13
11. " Lung and Bronchus	...	21	5	26
12. " Breast	...	—	17	17
13. " Uterus	...	—	3	3
14. " other areas	...	31	35	66
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	1	3	4
16. Diabetes	...	—	3	3
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	32	63	95
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	...	78	42	120
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	2	8	10
20. Other Heart Disease	...	23	35	58
21. Other Circulatory Disease	...	12	14	26
22. Influenza	...	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	...	19	19	38
24. Bronchitis	...	27	7	34
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	3	3	6
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	5	3	8
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	1	4	5
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	3	—	3
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	...	2	5	7
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	...	18	23	41
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	6	3	9
34. All other Accidents	...	7	4	11
35. Suicide	...	4	3	7
36. Homicide and Operations War	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	305	313	618

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality in the Year 1964

	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.						Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
		All Causes.	Acute Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	
England and Wales ...	18.4	0.3	11.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	20.0
GUILDFORD ...	14.92	0.3	10.97	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	16.5

Ambulance Service. This service is under the Surrey County Council, the St. John Ambulance Brigade carrying out the duties as agents.

The following figures summarise the duties performed during 1964:—

	No. of Members	Public Duty Hours.	Transport Hours.	Hospital and Clinic Hours.	Miscellaneous Hours.
Corps and Ambulance Divisions	78	616	865	—	1,844
Nursing Division	52	488	3,962	444	223
Cadet Divisions	173	1,082	22	59	—
	303	2,186	4,849	503	2,067

First Aid Cases treated on Public Duty	...	...	...	...	202
First Aid Cases treated off Public Duty	...	...	...	...	27
Medical Comforts loaned	...	...	...	...	774

Transport Duties.

Six Ambulances and five Sitting Case Vehicles.

Number of patients removed:—

		Patients.	Mileage.
For Surrey County Council	...	33,786	201,980
Number of emergency cases	...	1,546	

Nursing in the Home. This work is carried out by the Queen's District Nurses employed by the Surrey County Council and living at the Queen's Nurses' Home, Stoughton. There is also a Male Nurse whose services are most useful. Part-time District Nurses, living in their own homes, are being increasingly employed owing to the shortage of whole time District Nurses and Midwives.

Children 0 - 5 Years Nursed by District Nurses.

		No. of Cases.	Visits Paid.	Transferred to Hospital.
Measles	...	1	2	—
Other Diseases	...	18	262	1
		—	—	—
		19	264	1
		—	—	—

District Cases.

	Cases	Visits
Midwifery—		
Domiciliary Deliveries	110	4,488
Hospital Discharges		
Transferred from St. Luke's Hospital ... 172		1,832
Transferred from Jarvis Maternity Home ... 37		351
Transferred from Mount Alvernia Nursing Home 1		3
Transferred from Louise Margaret Military Hospital, Aldershot 1		3
Transferred from Woking Maternity Hospital 1		2
	<u>212</u>	<u>2,191</u>
Grand Total	<u>322</u>	<u>6,679</u>

Deliveries in other areas by Guildford Staff 26

Ante Natal Clinic

Number of Sessions	48	
Number of General Practitioner Sessions ...	28	
Number of Attendances	529	
Number of Bookings	166	
Relaxation and Mothercraft	31	
General Work (New Patients)	<u>1,118</u>	<u>33,694</u>

Maternity Provision. Fifty-four beds are provided at St. Luke's Hospital. At this Hospital a total of 1,722 births took place in 1964 (1,574 in 1963).

Mount Alvernia Nursing Home offers 26 maternity beds and during 1964 a total of 530 births took place there (436 in 1963).

At the Jarvis Maternity Home (13 beds) a total of 294 births took place in 1964 (275 in 1963).

There were 2,546 institutional births (776 residents and 1,770 non-residents). In all, there were 2,654 births in Guildford in 1964.

Notification of Births. During the year 444 male and 440 female births to residents were notified, a total of 884 (853 in 1963). There were 17 stillbirths, one less than in 1963.

Births to residents took place as follows:—

St. Luke's Hospital	523	
Jarvis Maternity Home	179	
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home	74	
Home	108	
	<u>884</u>	

Clinics and Treatment Centres. (See inside back cover).

Hospital Provision. The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintain two Hospitals in Guildford—

- (i) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 366 general, six private and eight Emergency Medical Service Beds. Accommodation exists for general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including premature infants, dermatology, geriatrics, and radiotherapy of all kinds. Facilities exist for training for nurses for the S.R.N. and Part 1 S.C.M., also for laboratory technicians, radiographers and operating theatre technicians. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.
- (ii) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, offers 217 beds. An average of 168 were occupied daily throughout the year. 12,220 out-patients made 41,201 attendances, and in addition 27,926 patients attended the Casualty Department. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, and dermatology.

Supervision of Nursing Homes. The only Nursing Home in Guildford is Mount Alvernia, which offers 78 general and 26 maternity beds, and during 1964 dealt with 813 general and 559 maternity patients, some of the latter being delivered elsewhere. A close liaison is kept with this Home, and it is inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936.

The new wing, containing 78 general beds, which was opened in September 1964, is splendidly designed and equipped, and is a great asset to Guildford and District: its sponsors deserve warm commendation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1964

							Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
							293	3

The number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases during 1964 (293) was considerably below that for 1963 (789), when the incidence of measles was particularly high (645 cases compared with 270 in 1964).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. This has proved itself safe and efficient, and is now accepted by members of the public for their children both in infancy, and on school entry, at which latter time a boosting dose of vaccine is given. This vaccination remains available too for any member of the public and it is strongly advised that those who never have been vaccinated should seek to have this done.

Poliomyelitis can have such tragic consequences, and it is only a few years since it was widespread in this country: in 1957, 4,844 cases and 255 deaths: since the introduction of vaccination this has dropped to 51 cases (of which 7 died) in 1963. There were no cases in Surrey in 1963 or 1964: only continual vigilance will prevent its return.

Oral vaccine is the only type used in Surrey County Council Clinics, and is that mainly employed throughout the country, being easy and cheap to administer, and more effective than the type given by injection. The oral vaccine is given to infants in 3 doses at monthly intervals, usually starting at the 7th month as soon as the Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) has been given.

During the year the following oral vaccinations were carried out.

Primary Course (3 doses) ...	...	...	...	...	858
Boosters (1 dose) ...	...	...	...	...	968

A total of 18,989 people in Guildford have received a complete course of oral or injection vaccine.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. This is normally given in conjunction with Diphtheria and Tetanus immunisation. The incidence of this disease has been reduced from 106,000 cases in England and Wales with 139 deaths in 1954, to 37,736 cases, with 36 deaths, in 1963. Apart from the actual deaths, whooping cough in infants can lead to prolonged ill health and chest complications which may cause permanent damage to the lungs. Most of the deaths occur in un-immunised children. It is a most distressing disease for the patient, and one to be avoided.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation in the Borough during 1964:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary injection	606	24	630

Booster doses are not advised for this disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation. It is not sufficiently realised that prior to the nation-wide Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign in the early days of the war, there were on an average 55,125 cases with 2,783 deaths each year from 1933-1942. This disease used to cause far more deaths and paralysis than Poliomyelitis has ever done. In 1963 there were 33 cases with 2 deaths, and as usual most of these cases (28) had not been properly immunised.

It is vital to emphasise the need for immunisation, as symptomless carriers occur in the community, who can (and do) infect unprotected children and adults.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation and the number of boosting doses given in the Borough during 1964:—

	0-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	Total.
Primary	664	114	778
Boosting doses	136	543	679

Tetanus Immunisation. This has become established as a routine procedure not only for infants but for school entrants and 9-10 year olds in school. It is given combined with the Whooping Cough and Diphtheria injections and is advised for every child. Tetanus, although an uncommon disease, is very serious: it caused 29 deaths in 1961, the latest year for which figures are available.

The following table shows the number of children, in age groups, who received primary immunisation and the number re-immunised in the Borough during 1964: these figures are double those for the previous year:—

		0-4 yrs	5-14 yrs.	Total
Primary	...	611	692	1,303
Re-Immunisations	...	121	743	864

Smallpox Vaccination. The National policy is to encourage the vaccination of all infants soon after their first birthday. This not only protects the infant but reduces the likelihood of reactions if and when the child is vaccinated later in life, as many are when foreign travel is necessary. Anyone who has once been vaccinated, however long before, builds up an immunity much more rapidly if vaccination, e.g. during a smallpox epidemic, becomes necessary.

There were no cases of smallpox in England and Wales during 1963, the last year for which figures are available, but it should be remembered that there were 68 cases with 26 deaths in 1962, due to importation of the disease from Pakistan. It is hoped that the stricter control measures introduced then will help to keep this disease away from our shores, but this is not easy in these days of rapid air travel.

It is unfortunately true to say that it needs some cases of smallpox in this country to bring home to the public the value of vaccination. During the 8 years prior to 1962, the average number of primary vaccinations in England and Wales per year was around 400,000, with about 80,000 re-vaccinations: in 1962 with smallpox about, these figures were both over 3 million!

The number of children vaccinated in the Borough during 1964 was 374: this is not as high as one would like to see, but is in line with the figures for the country as a whole.

Tuberculosis. Sixteen newly notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and four of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the register in 1964, as against 13 and 1 respectively in 1963. One death occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis: there were no deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. There were 388 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1963 and 386 at the beginning of the year.

The following table shows the age groups of new cases during 1964:—

Age periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 9	...	2	—	—
10-14	...	—	1	—
15-24	...	3	—	1
25-44	...	—	2	1
45-64	...	2	1	—
65 & over	...	2	3	—
	9	7	1	3

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are tending to be found nowadays more in the over 45's than in the 15-24 age range, as was previously the case. A searching enquiry into the 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis showed no evidence of any local cause, e.g. milk: these patients had probably caught their infection elsewhere in early life.

The following table may be of interest:—

New Cases and Mortality 1955—1964

	New Cases	Deaths
1955	35	8
1956	24	5
1957	21	4
1958	24	3
1959	14	3
1960	17	6
1961	24	3
1962	11	2
1963	14	1
1964	20	1

During 1964, two meetings of the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee were held. Alderman Edward Jones continues his long and excellent service as Chairman.

Various forms of assistance were given to patients living in the area suffering from tuberculosis and other chest diseases. Six patients were given grants for fuel during the winter months, ten received Christmas gifts of £1 and three patients were allowed temporary weekly grants for extra nourishment and milk. Help with clothing and bed linen were given to two patients and fares were allowed to enable a wife to visit her husband in hospital. The Committee paid part of the cost of the installation of a charging point for an electrically propelled invalid car, and in two cases met the cost of petrol used to take patients to convalescence.

The result of the Christmas Seal Sale was encouraging, and in spite of so much competition, approximately the same amount was raised as in the previous year. This year for the first time Christmas cards designed by one patient and printed by another were on sale, but it was difficult to find an adequate market for their disposal.

Mass Radiography Service. There was no public survey in Guildford during 1964, but the Mass Radiography Service visited industrial premises and hostels in the Borough during June, July and August, when a total of 800 people were X-rayed, as follows:—

		Males	Females	Total
Number of people X-rayed	...	310	490	800
Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	—	1
Lung Cancer	...	—	—	—

A public survey will take place in Guildford in the Autumn of 1965.

B.C.G. Vaccination. This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 13 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of Further Education.

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination	...	87.72
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	...	889
Number immune—Vaccination not required	...	26

It is gratifying that a higher percentage than ever before accepted the offer of B.C.G. vaccination. The results of investigations in schools where a case of Tuberculosis has occurred in Staff or Pupil, show conclusively the value of the B.C.G. Campaign.

Annual Report
of the
Chief Public Health Inspector
for 1964

HOUSING.

I make no apology for putting Housing first in my report. There is no doubt that a fit house provided with modern amenities exercises the greatest influence for happiness in a family. There are still far too many people living in out-dated and unfit houses in this country. In Guildford we are fortunate. We have few really bad houses and our unfit houses are certainly not so bad as those in the older industrial towns or the worst areas of London. Nevertheless, they are unfit by present legal standards.

Re-housing of families from condemned houses has been slow—largely because evicted families were taking houses which should have been used for this purpose. The halt called by the Government on evictions at the end of 1964 will certainly influence greatly the number of people re-housed from condemned houses, as will the imminent completion of the large block of flats at The Mount and Manor Road.

The Council did not fall very far short of its Clearance Programme for the five years ending in December, 1964, and it is unlikely that more than thirty will remain to be dealt with. The next programme for the five years 1965 to 1969 inclusive will number 300 houses. This has been accepted by the Council and transmitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government as required by the Provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

Beyond this programme there are houses which, if they continue to be neglected, have a life of less than fifteen years and are therefore not suitable for improvement with the aid of grants. Inevitably these will form further clearance programmes. Many of these houses now change hands at inflated prices and often on short-term mortgages regardless of the fact that prospective purchasers are warned that we believe them to have a limited life and an Improvement Grant could not be recommended.

By the 31st January, 1965 the Council had provided 4,504 dwellings, of which 3,060 are post-war houses; during 1964, 71 houses have been completed for sale. The waiting list of applicants for housing (excluding slum clearance and evictions) is still formidable, and applications continue to be received at the rate of about 32 per month.

In January, 1965, applicants registered on the "A" and "B" list were circularised as to their wish or entitlement to remain on the Committee's Waiting List, having regard to the provisos of the Points Scheme.

At the 22nd April, the replies of these two lists gave a figure of 732, subdivided into the following categories:—

"A" list—Families being considered for housing	...	...	...	485
Single adults over 50 years old	...	...	...	112
"B" list—Families to be eventually transferred to "A" list when various qualifications have been completed	...	...	...	95
Single adults over 50 years old	...	...	...	40
				732

Applicants on the "C" list living in unfurnished self-contained accommodation total 1,150, but as this list has not been circulated, this can only be regarded as a provisional figure.

Clearance Programme

During the year 1964, the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses included in the 1960/1965 Clearance Programme:—

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced	Houses Demolished	Houses Made Fit
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders—				
Houses included in areas represented before 1964	...	20	18	—
New areas represented—				
Bellfields Road, Mangles Road, Parsons Road (No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964)	...	38	—	—
Individual Unfit Houses—				
Closing Orders made	...	5	4	—
Demolition Orders made	...	2	1	8
Undertakings accepted	...	1	—	—
Local Authority property certified unfit	...	5	3	2
	51	28	28	1

The following table shows the total number of houses included in Clearance Programmes I and II which have been dealt with up to the end of December, 1964—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled
Number of houses in Clearance Areas only—		
Confirmed	...	70
Awaiting confirmation	...	—
Number of unfit houses included in Clearance Areas/Compulsory Purchase Orders—		
Confirmed	...	158
Awaiting confirmation	...	38
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Closing of Demolition Order	...	85
		—

	Privately owned.	Council owned or controlled.
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health ...		
—	76	
	(2 certificates cancelled—houses made fit).	
Number of individual unfit houses where Undertakings have been accepted—		
Still occupied	7	—
Remaining vacant	3	—
Made fit for habitation	15	2
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners	11	—
	387	287

Improvement Grants

In July, 1964 a new Housing Act came into operation which made substantial alterations to the Improvement Grant schemes.

Perhaps the most important alteration and that most likely to make the scheme appeal to the landlord rather more than it has in the past is that the statutory conditions now apply for a period of only three years instead of ten as formerly. These conditions controlled amongst other things the amount of rent which could be charged.

The amount of Standard Grant which can be paid has been substantially increased and can be as much as £350 where it is proposed to alter out-buildings or build a new structure to provide a bathroom.

The former limit of £155 still applies where a bedroom is to be converted to form a bathroom.

During the year the Health Committee embarked on a publicity scheme to widen public knowledge of Improvement Grants. A mobile exhibition van was used at the Surrey County Show and subsequently stationed in North Street and Tunsgate. During the week it was in Guildford more than 4,000 people visited it. Newspaper articles, letters, a press statement by the Mayor, circulars to Estate Agents and exhibits by building and allied trades further publicised the Grants. The help of the Press and all who co-operated so willingly is gratefully acknowledged.

As a result one would have thought that everybody in Guildford would know about Improvement Grants, but there are obviously still many who have not been reached by this publicity.

It is interesting to note that, for the first time, occupiers are empowered to make representations to the Council. Having recei-

ved representations the Council may compel landlords to improve houses. So far, few tenants have come forward to seek this help.

According to the 1961 Census, there were about 1,800 houses in Guildford without a fixed bath and more than 2,000 without a piped hot water supply. Some of these have since been improved, some have been condemned and some are likely to be condemned rather than improved. Taking this into account, we are left with a balance of about 850 houses which ought to be improved and provided with modern amenities. At our present rate of progress it will take well over ten years before we can achieve this.

During the year 57 formal applications for improvement grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1964: —

		Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Formal applications received	...	47	10
Applications approved	...	47	9
Applications refused	...	—	1
Grants approved to owner/occupiers	...	33	4
Tenanted houses	...	14	5
Improvements completed	...	49	5
Improvements not proceeding	...	1	1
Number of grants paid	...	49	5
Total value of grants paid	...	£5,805.9.11.	£1,433.7.7.

Rent Act, 1957

Little action under this Act has been needed during the year.

Two applications for Certificates were received, in one case the work was completed before the Certificate was issued and in the other, the owner completed repairs at a later date, the Certificate being then cancelled.

No other action has been necessary on Certificates issued since 1957 and it is probable that many of these houses have now become vacant or changed tenancies and therefore decontrolled and released from the condition of the Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

A quotation from "A History of the English Speaking Peoples", by Winston S. Churchill.

"For nearly three hundred years Britain, reconciled to the Roman system, enjoyed in many respects the happiest, most comfortable, and most enlightened times its inhabitants have had. Confronted with the dangers of the frontiers, the military force was moderate. The Wall was held by the auxiliaries, with a legion in support at York. Wales was pinned down by a legion at Chester and another at Caerleon-on-Usk. In all, the army of occupation

numbered less than forty thousand men, and after a few generations was locally recruited and almost of purely British birth. In this period, almost equal to that which separates us from the reign of Queen Elizabeth I well-to-do persons in Britain lived better than they ever did until late Victorian times. From the year 400 till the year 1900 no one had central heating and very few had hot baths. A wealthy British-Roman citizen building a country house regarded the hypocaust which warmed it as indispensable. For fifteen hundred years his descendants lived in the cold of unheated dwellings, mitigated by occasional roastings at gigantic wasteful fires. Even now a smaller proportion of the whole population dwells in centrally heated houses than in those ancient days. As for baths, they were completely lost till the middle of the nineteenth century. In all this long bleak intervening gap cold and dirt clung to the most fortunate and highest in the land."

The last five years have seen a greater increase in centrally heated houses than during any period since those Roman times. A direct consequence is a cleaner atmosphere.

How many more decades must pass before the wasteful and dirty open fire will be a relic of history?

The two volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments continue to give valuable information which is summarised in the following table:—

	SMOKE.			SULPHUR DIOXIDE.		
	Winter. (Oct.- March)	Summer. (April- Sept.)	Yearly Average. (Oct.- Sept.)	Winter. (Oct.- March)	Summer. (April- Sept.)	Yearly Average. (Oct.- Sept.)
Typical rural site in England	36	10	23	47	15	31
Typical industrial site in England	502	204	353	359	187	273
Municipal Offices Site—						
Guildford	1962	107	36	116	44	80
	1963	150	28	172	48	110
	1964	127	22	108	28	68

Average Results for 1964

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
January	113	184	170	133
February	108	139	131	116
March	109	42	84	119
April	79	48	30	61
May	33	37	22	54
June	25	20	16	49
July	22	11	20	24
August	22	16	21	24
September	34	37	24	31
October	141	52	120	95
November	162	71	80	149
December	233	241	150	217

All concentrations expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

GUILDFORD SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Slaughtering on the "Line System" continued throughout the year at the Council's Slaughterhouse in Woodlands Road, and animals were slaughtered on behalf of owners by the Council's Slaughtering Contractors.

The year's slaughtering figures show an increase of 32.38% over 1963, and are in fact higher than any previous year since the Council took complete control of the premises.

This increase in throughput is reflected in the numbers of sheep and pigs killed and can be attributed to the following reasons: —

1. Larger amounts of lamb and pork consumed, due to the high cost of beef, aggravated by the exports of cattle and beef to Europe.
2. One of the established wholesalers ceased to operate, and was replaced by another of International repute whose slaughtering requirements are much larger.
3. Large export orders of Cattle during the early part of the year which would normally have been a very slack period.

The inadequacies of the Cold Room and lairaging facilities reported in 1962 became increasingly evident during the past year, and at some periods the situation became acute, resulting in increased and unnecessary handling of the carcasses.

Despite the large throughput the actual slaughtering and dressing of animals proceeded remarkably smoothly and without a great deal of unnecessary overtime being involved. Slaughtering was also satisfactorily carried out for the Royal Smithfield Show held in London.

Meat Inspection. Full-time 100% meat inspection was carried out by the Senior Meat Inspector, assisted as necessary by the Public Health Inspectors.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 have now been in operation for over a year, and during this time have presented some practical difficulties which only the employment of a larger number of trained inspectors can overcome. It is felt however that this situation could be eased without any detriment to the standard of Meat Inspection now being achieved, if some of the aspects of the regulations gave the inspector discretionary powers, such as the inspection of Feet, Ovaries and Udders, etc.

The stamping of carcasses still presents some problems, due mainly to the lack of hanging space available, and the consequent necessity of moving carcasses, after relatively short periods, into the

Cold Rooms. This means that the inspector on duty must be constantly "up to date" with his inspections, giving little time for other duties.

The charges for meat inspection now levied under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, although below the maximum permissible have resulted in a revenue of £1,999 5s. 0d. for the year, and should cover the Meat Inspectors salaries, equipment, and administrative costs. The revenue from this source is dependant upon the throughput of the Slaughterhouse, and provided no decrease occurs in the present figures, there is no reason why the Meat Inspection Service should ever become a burden upon the Guildford ratepayers.

The following table shows the numbers of animals inspected and condemnations made during the year:—

	Cattle exc. Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
Number killed and inspected	7,394	1,377	578	25,463	22,589	57,401
All Diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole carcases condemned	1	29	19	98	46	193
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,686	845	9	2,660	5,937	12,137
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	36.33	63.47	4.84	10.83	26.49	21.48
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	3	—	—	24	32
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.07	0.22	—	—	0.11	0.06
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration ...	11	—	—	—	—	11
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseases other than Tuberculosis. Cows and sheep were mainly instrumental in producing a slight increase in the incidence of disease encountered during meat inspection. This trend can be attributed to the Slaughter of Cows and Ewes for export to the Continent. A large number of these animals were below the stan-

dard generally encountered for slaughter in this Slaughterhouse and this is reflected in the increased number of whole carcasses condemned. The sheep particularly, were heavily infested with parasitic conditions, with a consequent increase in the number of Part Carcasses and Organs Condemned.

Pneumonia and parasitic liver conditions were again the main reason for condemnation in pigs.

Tuberculosis. The incidence of this disease decreased during 1964 in all types of animals. In Cattle other than Cows, those imported from Ireland are mainly responsible for the incidence of the disease and the drop in numbers slaughtered together with more stringent measures being taken in Ireland to eradicate Tuberculosis have resulted in a decrease of 0.05%.

Reactors sent for slaughter by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Officers have in the past mainly resulted in the disease being found in Cows, and again very few of these animals have been sent for slaughter during the year, with a consequent drop of 0.24%.

Again in Pigs the disease was found to be entirely localised in the Head, and is believed to be generally associated with an Avian strain.

Cysticercus Bovis. There was an increase in the number of carcasses treated for this condition, some of which were dealt with at the F.M.C. (Meat) Limited Cold Store at the Slaughterhouse, and others at Cold Stores elsewhere owned by other Wholesalers. Where this is done the Local Health Inspectors are notified so that proper supervision of the treatment of the carcasses can be maintained outside the Borough.

Slaughter of Animals. During the six months commencing 1st July, 1964 approximately 145 casualty animals were dealt with at the Slaughterhouse, made up as follows:—

Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
11	17	2	6	109

The majority of these animals were consigned for slaughter because of injuries such as broken limbs, etc., rather than for reasons of disease, and only in a few cases was total condemnation necessary.

Animals arriving dead at the slaughterhouse were not accepted, except in the case of animals properly slaughtered on Farm premises and accompanied by a letter from the attendant Veterinary Surgeon.

Laboratory Facilities. Specimens for bacteriological examination were again sent to the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital to whom our thanks are due.

Examination was requested on specimens from 4 Clean Cattle, 4 Cows, 1 calf and 5 pigs, of which 1 cow showed positive *Salmonellae*, and was subsequently condemned.

Hygiene. The provision of two extract fans in the Pig Slaughterhall has done much to cure the problem of condensation which was previously contaminating the Pig Carcasses, and although still present to some degree, would appear to be minimising the rust formation on the overhead rails.

There were no structural repairs carried out during the year, and the walls and floors of the building require considerable attention; it is hoped that all necessary work will be completed during the coming year.

Towards the end of the year an inspection of the slaughterhouse was made regarding the slaughter of animals for export to France, due to stricter regulations being imposed by the French authorities; as well as practical problems not entirely peculiar to these premises, the slaughterhouse was not granted a licence for the export of meat to France for the following reasons: —

1. Carcasses are washed with wipers and not spray washed.
2. The Gut and Hide rooms were not completely separate from the main slaughterhall.
3. Some dressing of carcasses still takes place on the slaughterhouse floor. The time may not be too far distant when other European countries will adopt more stringent standards for slaughterhouses, and we in this country will be obliged to follow suit. Should this happen, together with technical developments now taking place in the field of meat production, this slaughterhouse will become as out-dated, as it was once one of the most up to date.

Even now trends in the methods of the wholesalers have changed, with a greater tendency toward selling meat in wholesale cuts, where once only sides, quarters and carcasses were sold. The slaughterhouse was not designed with this type of trade in mind and the present facilities could be considerably improved by the provision of proper wholesale premises, with cutting and hanging facilities.

Salmonellae Investigation. The results of the special investigation organised by the Public Health Laboratory Service into the incidence of *Salmonellae* in the slaughterhouse during the previous two years were published.

The report stated that *Salmonellae* was more prevalent in Slaughterhouses where a high number of Cattle, as opposed to sheep, were being slaughtered, and in slaughterhouses where only

pigs are killed. It was also reported that much of the *Salmonellae* found had produced no evidence of disease in the animals concerned, thus emphasising the need for hygienic conditions of meat production in slaughterhouses.

Private Slaughterhouses. There are no private slaughterhouses operating within the Borough.

DISINFECTIONS

The Council's steam disinfecter has been out of action since August, 1963 because the existing steam raising plant failed to reach the required standard. Emergency arrangements were made with Ottershaw and Farnham Hospitals for urgent disinfections to be carried out at their plants.

At the end of the year, work was progressing on the installation of a separate boiler for the disinfecting station and it is hoped that this will come into operation in 1965.

Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam.

	From within the Borough.	From outside the Borough.	Total
Mattresses	2	—	2
Blankets and bedding	1	—	1
Pillows and bolsters	2	—	2
Wearing apparel ...	13	6	19
Sundries	54	—	54
	—	—	—
	72	6	78

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease
(within the Borough) 1

Number of rooms disinfected after non-notifiable
disease 15

(Terminal disinfections are now carried out in special cases only).

PEST CONTROL

Under this heading can be grouped animals and insects which are vectors of dirt and disease or which are a nuisance when they invade our environment. Two Pest Officers are employed by the Council to keep them under control. Treatment of dwelling houses is free, but charges are made for other premises. 104 contracts have been entered into and 10 premises were treated on a fixed price basis.

This service is cheap and efficient, and there are few circumstances beyond the control of the operators.

During the year a wide variety of premises found to be infested with an equally wide variety of insects were treated:—

	Reasons for Disinfestation						Number of Premises Disinfested.
Bugs	6
Fleas	10
Flies	17
Wasps	84
Ants	115
Beetles	222
Silverfish	3
Mosquitoes*	19
Moths	1
Woodlice	2

*Treatments for the control of mosquitoes in ponds, ditches and water courses within the Borough are carried out as a routine in the spring of each year, which has resulted in the prevention of infestations of adjacent residential areas. Before these treatments were commenced numerous complaints were received annually, but during the past year few complaints were received.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year it has been most difficult to maintain routine inspections because of staff shortages and extra responsibilities. The vacancy which occurred when a District Inspector left in November 1963 was not filled until June, 1964. This is inevitably reflected in the amount of work carried out. Routine statutory inspections are an essential part of the activities of the Department and are in many instances the only contact made with important branches of the community.

The following are the visits made during the year: —

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.

	No. of Visits.
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice) ...	282
Nuisances found ...	222
No nuisances found ...	60
Public Health Act.	
Properties under Notice ...	436
Infectious disease ...	255
Drains tested or inspected ...	197
Cesspools, etc. ...	7
Caravans ...	102
Places of public entertainment ...	17
Offensive trades ...	7
Keeping of animals (including Pet Animals Act) ...	32
Public conveniences ...	116
Pollution of water courses ...	37
Hairdressers' premises ...	3
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises ...	483
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	4
Housing Acts and Rent Act, 1957.	
Inspections under Housing Act, 1957 (subsequent visit) ...	619
Inspections re improvement grants ...	424
Overcrowding ...	16
Visits to Council owned properties ...	155
Inspections re Rent Act ...	8
Food Premises.	
Licensed premises, clubs, etc. ...	128
Slaughterhouse ...	*185
Butchers' shops and cold stores ...	121
Fishmongers' premises (wet and fried) ...	72
Cooked food premises ...	2
Cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	483
Bakehouses and flour confectioners ...	72
Ice cream premises ...	111
Dairies and milkshops ...	51
Merchandise Marks ...	27
Other food shops, market stalls, etc. ...	564
Visits re Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild ...	189
Atmospheric Pollution.	
Visits re smoke control nuisances ...	83

No. of
Visits.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Visits under Waste Foods Order, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits re movement of animals, licences, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	119
Cattle Market	...	...	...	...	...	112
Noise abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	28
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	380
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	590

*Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

INFORMAL NOTICES.

		Served	Complied with
Dwelling Houses	...	245	182
Factory Premises	...	—	1
Work Places	...	65	20
Miscellaneous	...	47	22
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (from October, 1964)		189	25

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of notices served for abatement or abolition of nuisances.

		Served	Complied with
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	...	6	4
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26	...	—	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	...	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 46	...	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	...	1	1

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	(1) Local Authority	TYPE OF PROPERTY (Non-Agricultural)			(4) Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3.	(5) Agricul- tural
		(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses).	(3) All other (including Business Premises).			
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	280	16,984	2,480	19,744	41	
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification Number of such properties found to be infested by:—	4	710	9	723	—	
Common rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	4	660	9	673	—	
Ship rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
House mouse (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	50	—	50	—	
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	—	131	15	146	—	
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—						
Common rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
Ship rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
House mouse (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) Number of such properties found to be infested by:—	155	2,078	1,802	4,035	156	
Common rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
Ship rat (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
House mouse (Major)	—	—	—	—	—	
(Minor)	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	303	4,146	3,290	7,739	212	
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	4	710	9	723	—	
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	49	689	496	1,234	19	
8. Number of notices served under the Act—Section 4:—						
(a) treatment	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) structural work (i.e. proofing)	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	3	4	7	—	

Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers.

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Business premises	Agricultural	Total
First visits	4	710	9	—	723
Subsequent visits	146	1,095	1,464	56	2,761

Rodent infestations reported were of a minor character and treatments carried out, mainly with "Warfarin" were highly suc-

cessful. Infestations are reported in the early stages, thus enabling the speedy completion of treatments. Business firms still appreciate regular servicing of their premises on a contract basis and appear to be highly satisfied with the service provided at an economic cost.

Systematic Treatment of Sewers. The annual sewer treatment was carried out during the period 27th October to the 3rd November, 1964. The fact that there is no evidence of serious infestation in sewers indicates the value of this regular prophylactic treatment.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors.

	Number on Register.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	20	15	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	169	80	4	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	192	98	5	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

Number of cases in which defects were found:—

	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Inadequate ventilation	—	—
Absence of thermometer in workroom ...	—	—
Absence of washing facilities in workroom ...	—	—
No abstract provided	1	1
Sanitary conveniences—		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3
(c) Absence of artificial lighting ...	1	1
(d) Requiring cleansing ...	2	2
(e) New w.c.'s erected ...	1	1
(f) Not separate for the sexes ...	—	—
Unregistered premises ...	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	11

OUTWORKERS

Sections 110 and 111.

The following table shows the number of Outworkers employed in the Borough during the year and the types of work done:—

(1)	SECTION 110.	SECTION 111.			
Nature of Work	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparel—making, etc., cleaning and washing	37	—	—	—	—
Total	37	—	—	—	—

Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)

Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.

Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Notices served.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board, which has operated since October, 1952 is responsible for Guildford's water supply.

The undertaking is responsible for an area approximately 145 square miles in extent, and the total population supplied is about 120,000. Pumping stations supplying Guildford Borough are situated as follows:—

1. Josephs Road Pumping Station (3 bore-holes).
2. Millmead Pumping Station (2 bore-holes).
3. Dapdune Pumping Station (2 bore-holes).

Some difficulty has been experienced during the year with regard to water abstracted at Dapdune pumping station, which was found to have a very slight taste and odour of oil at times.

A pilot scheme has been in operation to test the possibility of reducing this and the results seem successful. A permanent scheme for treating all the water has been designed.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year, 35 routine samples of water for chemical analysis and 40 samples for bacteriological examination were taken

from the under-mentioned sources (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board): —

	Josephs Road Pumping Station	Chemical Samples.		Bacteriological Samples.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
	Millmead Pumping Station	9	—	9	—
	Dapdune Pumping Station	9	—	8	—
		7	—	7	1
		1*			
Private Premises—					
	Mains supplies	7	—	14	1
	Rising main	1	—	—	—
	Deep wells	1*	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		35	—	38	2
		—	—	—	—

* unchlorinated.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are two Public Swimming Baths in Guildford: —

- (1) Castle Street Baths, owned by the Corporation. Eleven slipper baths are available at these premises.
- (2) Guildford Lido Open-air Swimming Pool, also owned by the Corporation.

There are also three children's paddling pools, one at Stoke Park and two at Guildford Lido.

Both swimming baths and the paddling pools are supplied with mains water and with the exception of Stoke Park Paddling Pool operate on the "break point" chlorination system. The water in Stoke Park paddling pool is chlorinated at frequent intervals during the summer season.

During the year the following bacteriological samples of swimming bath waters were submitted for examination: —

	Bacteriological Samples	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Castle Street Baths	6	4
Lido Swimming Pool	4	1
Lido Paddling Pool	3	—
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	2	2
Private School Swimming Pool	4	1
	—	—
	19	8

The unsatisfactory report at the Baths refers to the presence of coliform bacilli and/or faecal coli in very small numbers.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewage Disposal Works. The Borough Engineer reports that the works continue to produce a satisfactory effluent, with treatment for approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons daily.

Drainage. Tests were applied to 38 existing drains, 13 existing drains were reconstructed and 52 freed from obstruction. New drainage installations are supervised and tested by the Building Inspectors.

Cesspools. The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1964 was 139. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required, and the service provided is satisfactory.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Borough Engineer: —

The greater part of refuse is disposed of by incineration, but the proportion disposed of by controlled tipping is increasing. The weight of the house and trade refuse disposed of during the year was 21,141 tons. The period of time elapsing between collections of domestic refuse was generally eight days. The experimental system of paper sacks for refuse, introduced on a Council housing estate, is satisfactory and the use of paper sacks has been extended into an adjacent private housing estate. Designs in holders for paper sacks are still being investigated.

From the public health angle this system is highly satisfactory, being much more hygienic from the householder's point of view, and speedier and cleaner during the process of collection. An increasing number of food traders and catering establishments have also been persuaded to introduce this system independently, especially where there is insufficient storage space for refuse bins. These traders appear to be highly satisfied with the system, the only disadvantage being the relatively high cost of the paper sacks.

During the year 5 dustbins were found to be defective at privately owned properties, which were replaced in all instances. At Corporation properties 413 new dustbins were supplied.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

There is an abundance of law directed towards the control of the spread of infectious diseases amongst animals. Much of this is operated by the Borough Council and the Public Health Inspectors are appointed as Disease of Animals Inspectors. Amongst their duties are the issue of movement licences, inspection of records,

routine inspections at the Cattle Market and Abattoir, and licensing of plants used for boiling waste food for poultry and pigs.

During the year, two licences were issued for waste food boilers. The object of this licensing is to ensure that all waste food is sterilised so that the infectious diseases such as fowl pest and swine fever are not spread.

Legislation affecting animals but with a rather different purpose is also operated by the Health Department for the Council. One Act, the Pet Animals Act, seeks to control by licensing, conditions in pet shops. Another, the Animal Boarding Establishment Act controls conditions in kennels and cats' homes where animals may be left when their owners are on holiday.

During the year, three licences were issued under the Pet Animals Act and three under the Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The above Act aims to improve working conditions in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises. For many years, factory workers have been safeguarded by many Acts and Regulations and the objects of the new Act is to bring to Shop and Office workers the benefits which other employees have long enjoyed. It applies generally to all offices and shops where people are employed.

The duties of the Borough Council are directed mainly towards safety, health and welfare. The County Council, as Fire Authority has important duties connected with fire precautions.

The first duty of an employer is to register his premises with the Local Council. He will then be visited by an Inspector who will thoroughly inspect the premises and advise what steps are necessary to comply with the law.

Factories Acts have been operating for many decades and over a long period legislation has been built up to cover almost every conceivable hazard. Based largely on experience gained from these activities, the Minister of Labour has overwhelmed Local Authorities with an unequalled spate of legislation during 1964. This has attempted to condense all the experience gained in operating the Factories Acts into a few short months.

It says much for the resilience of Local Government that it has been able to deal effectively with such a heavy burden.

The Health Committee of Guildford saw early the wisdom of appointing a Specialist Health Inspector to bring the Act into operation and largely due to his efforts, it has come smoothly into the

everyday life of office and shop workers in the town with a minimum of inconvenience to employers.

No certificates of exemption have been issued.

A table similar to that which is sent annually to the Minister of Labour is given below:—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

TABLE A.

Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at the end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	332	327	134
Retail shops	433	428	136
Wholesale shops, warehouses	41	41	10
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	42	42	5
Fuel storage depots ...	4	4	0
Totals	852	842	285

TABLE B.

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises:—
723.

TABLE C.

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed.
Offices	4,708
Retail shops	3,600
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	340
Catering establishments open to the public	642
Canteens	102
Fuel storage depots	27
Total	9,419
Total males	4,013
Total females	5,406

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

“Our legal maxim, innocent until proved guilty, is lethal when applied to food. Suspect until proved innocent should be the

watchword of food manufacturers and everyone concerned with the production of food".

I lift these words of wisdom unashamedly from Hansard. They were spoken in the House of Commons by Mrs. Joyce Butler, M.P.

They are underlined, if they need underlining, by experience throughout the Country with Milk sampling during 1964. Some samples examined were found to contain anti-biotics which had been used for the treatment of mastitis in cows and subsequently excreted in the milk. Strenuous efforts were made to impress upon farmers the urgency of discarding all milk from treated cows for the necessary period of time to ensure that the milk was free from contamination, fortunately with a great deal of success.

This episode underlines the need for a constant watch to be kept on all food supplies. Manufacturing techniques are never static, new methods sometimes are so revolutionary that their effects on the product are not fully understood until exhaustive tests have been carried out.

Legislation on the labelling of food, its contents, its storage and its sale are as advanced in this country as almost anywhere in the world but there is no doubt that much still remains to be done. Only by constant routine sampling can a strict control of all foods be maintained.

Sampling duties under the above Act were carried out by the Inspector of Weights and Measures until the 29th February, 1964, when the work was undertaken by this department. Figures given below are, however for the entire year:—

Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine	Sample	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Almonds, ground	1	1	—	Gravy, thick	...	1	1
Aspirin	2	2	—	Gum, chewing	...	1	1
Barley Kernels	1	1	—	Instant Dairyset	...	1	1
Bean Sprout	1	1	—	Jams	...	3	3
Beans baked	1	1	—	Jelly, table	...	3	3
Beer	4	4	—	Kidney Remedy	...	1	1
Beer, tonic	1	1	—	† Lard, pure American	...	3	3
Bread, white	1	1	—	Lemon Curd	...	1	1
Bronchial Pastilles	1	1	—	Lollymix	...	1	1
Butter	3	3	—	Meat, pork sausage	...	1	1
Calamine Lotion B.P.	1	1	—	Milk, evaporated	...	3	3
Camphorated Oil B.P.	1	1	—	Milk, pasteurised	...	17	17
Camden Tablets	1	1	—	Milk, untreated	...	34	34
Cherries, tinned	1	1	—	Milk, Best of the	...	2	2
Cheese	1	1	—	Milk, instant	...	2	2
Cheese spread	1	1	—	Mince, steak	...	1	1
Cheeseburger	1	1	—	Mushrooms	...	1	1
Chocolate, Irish Coffee	1	1	—	Mussels	...	1	1
Chocolate, Drinking	1	1	—	Paraffin, liquid B.P.	...	1	1
Cochineal substitute	1	1	—	Pickles	...	1	1
Coffee, instant	2	2	—	Pork	...	2	2
* Cream, dairy	6	6	—	Raisins, Valencian	...	1	1
Dripping	2	2	—	Raisins, Seedless	...	1	1
Fat, pure	1	1	—	Rabbit, Instant Welsh	...	1	1
Flour, self-raising	1	1	—	Rabbit, Lancashire	...	1	1
Fruit drinks	5	5	—	Ravioli	...	1	1
Gin	...	1	1	Rock	...	1	1

Sample	No.	Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine	Sample	No.	Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine
Rose Hip Syrup	1	1	—	Soup, tinned ...	...	2	2	—
Salts, Epsom B.P.	1	1	—	Steak and kidney ...	...	1	1	—
Sauce	2	2	—	pudding ...	...	1	1	—
Sausages, Beef	1	1	—	Tomatoes, peeled ...	...	1	1	—
Sausages, pork	4	4	—	Vodka ...	...	1	1	—
Semolina	1	1	—	Whisky ...	...	2	2	—
† Slippery Elm B.P.	1	1	—	Yoghurt ...	...	2	2	—
Sodium bicarbonate B.P.	1	1	—					

* One sample incorrectly labelled.

† Incorrect labelling.

During the year, samples of milk were examined for the presence of antibiotics and of the 64 samples so examined 61 were found to be free of antibiotics, but penicillin was found in the 3 remaining. One of the samples showed the presence of 0.5 International Units of penicillin per ml., which is a very high concentration.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year, legal proceedings were instituted in the following Case: —

Act	Offence	Result of Prosecution
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of loaf of bread affected with mould.	Fined £5.

UNSOOUND MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year 1 ton, 15 cwts., 2 qrs., 22 lbs. of food was surrendered as unfit. This included the following articles: —

Bacon	Meat (tinned)
Fish	Poultry and game
Fruit Juices	Soup
Fruit	Vegetables
Jams, marmalades, etc.	Milk
Cream	Miscellaneous, Sundries.

Also during the year, a total of 348,246 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, including meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Premises
on Register
at 31st Dec., 1964.

MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH—

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ...	...	...	3
Number of local producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	...	...	Nil
Number of Producer-Wholesalers ...	...	...	3

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted within the Borough:—

DEALER'S (PASTEURISER'S) LICENCES—	
Pasteurised	...
DEALER'S LICENCES—	
Untreated (farm bottled)	...
DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES—	
Untreated/Pasteurised/Sterilised	...

Milk Vending Machines

There are three automatic vending machines in the Borough and the conditions of storage and distribution appear to be very satisfactory. The reports on routine samples taken from these sources have also been satisfactory.

The milk in one machine is bottled and in the other two machines is packed in non-returnable containers. It is stored at 40°F in all cases.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 came into effect during 1964.

The designation "Tuberculin Tested" has disappeared, as all milk now produced in England comes from tuberculin tested herds. The designation has been replaced by the term "Untreated"—which means raw milk which has not been pasteurised.

Many people believe that milk is the most important single item in the Nation's diet. I would not disagree with this.

Most Public Health Workers regret that the opportunity has not been taken with the introduction of the new Regulations to banish the sale of Raw milk. It has been said on many occasions that raw milk is unsafe, and I can only emphasize this again to the people of Guildford.

The Public Health Laboratory service report for 1963 states that there were five reported outbreaks of food poisoning in 1963 due to *Salmonellae* contamination of raw milk. One outbreak involved 33 people.

In addition to food poisoning, the number of people who get undulant fever as a result of drinking raw milk from herds infected with contagious abortion is largely a matter of guess work. Evidence of this sort should be sufficient to convince our legislators that the public should not be offered potentially dangerous raw milk.

There are still no standards of cleanliness for cream.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1964

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R.T.		Phosphate Test		Biological Test		Turbidity Test		Remarks
	Number of Samples	Number of Submittals	Number of Samples	Number of Submittals	Number of Samples	Number of Submittals	Number of Samples	Number of Submittals	
Pasteurised	...	...	12	12	100	12	12	100	—
Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised)	60	60	59	1	98	60	60	100	—
Tuberculin Tested (farm bottled)	7	7	7	—	100	—	—	—	—
Raw—untreated	...	...	64	64	1*	95	—	—	7 100
Sterilised	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	*4 samples void.
Homogenised Tuberculin Tested (pasteurised)	...	...	6	6	—	100	6	6	—
							100	—	2 100
Totals	...	...	151	149	143	2	98	78	—
							100	7	100
							—	2	100

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

There is one registered manufacturer of ice cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale and one hundred and ninety-three distributors including one new registration during the year.

Satisfactory provisions have been made in accordance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947 and 1952, and any contraventions found have been remedied.

During the year 108 inspections were made of ice cream premises and 68 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the result of the bacteriological examination of ice cream samples: —

METHYLENE BLUE TESTS—

Ice Cream, ordinary (number of samples submitted 32)

Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
20 (62.5)	7 (22.0)	3 (9.4)	Nil —

SOFT ICE CREAM—

(Number of samples submitted 36)

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
18 (50.0)	11 (30.5)	5 (15.6)	2 (5.6)

Investigations were carried out into the processing of the local ice cream supply on the occasions when Grade 3 and 4 results were obtained.

All unsatisfactory samples were followed up successfully.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF OTHER FOODS.

During the year, eight samples of food other than milk and ice cream were taken: —

	No. of samples taken.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Remarks.
Meat Pies ...	1	1	—	Sterile.
White stilton cheese ...	1	1	—	Sterile.
Cream ...	2	2	—	Sterile.
Double cream ...	1	—	1	Methylene Blue decolourised in 0 hours.
Maggi soup (chicken flavour) ...	1	1	—	No pathogens isolated.
Maggi soup (oxtail flavour) ...	1	1	—	No pathogens isolated.
Nescafe ...	1	1	—	Sterile.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

		No. of Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Number Registered. Section 16 Milk and Food and Dairies Drugs Regulations, Act, 1955. 1959.
Ice cream manufacturers	...	1	23	1
Ice cream distributors	...	193	85	193
Dairies	...	2	21	—
Milk shops (sealed bottles only)	...	24	18	—
Catering establishments (including factory and school canteens)	...	105	398	—
Licensed premises (including club premises)	...	59	114	—
Bakehouses	...	8	31	—
Flour confectioners	...	18	38	—
Sweet shops	...	92	61	—
Grocers and general stores	...	72	287	—
Butchers and cooked meat manu- facturers	...	26	174	26
Fishmongers and fishfryers	...	13	69	—
Greengrocers	...	18	86	—
Slaughterhouse	...	1	185*	—
Mobile shops	...	—	14	—
Poulterer	...	1	6	—
		633	610	220
				36

* Additional to attendances by Resident Meat Inspector.

Regular weekly visits are also paid to the open market in North Street.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD.

Annual Report for the year ending 28th February, 1965.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: COUNCILLOR R. F. SPARROW.

Council Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman E. Nicklin) ALDERMAN E. A. JONES.	COUNCILLOR F. C. STOTT. COUNCILLOR C. J. K. BOYCE. COUNCILLOR F. ADAMS.
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MEMBERS.

Mr. R. F. SPARROW VACANT Mr. S. W. CHRISTOPHER ... Mr. A. CROSS Mr. G. EDWARDS Mr. R. E. BROOKER ... Miss D. M. RUCK ... Mr. P. KENT Mr. E. C. STURMAN ... Mr. J. A. McDONALD ... Mrs. E. COXE ... Miss M. I. THORNE ... Mr. P. TOOVEY Mr. R. L. WAUGH ...	Butchers. Retail Fish Trade. Fried Fish Dealers. Guildford and District Co-operative Society Ltd. Multiple Traders. National Dairymen's Association. School Meals Service. Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. Ditto Sugar Confectioners. Housewives. Caterers' Association of Great Britain (Surrey Branch). Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors. Fruiterers and Greengrocers.
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Hon. Secretary: H. C. REEVE.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADER'S GUILD.

To: The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors
of the Borough of Guildford and Members
of the Guildford Hygienic Food Traders' Guild

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasure to present the Seventeenth Annual Report on the work of the Guild during the year ending 28th February, 1965.

The year 1964 will be remembered for a long time as the year when the serious outbreak of food poisoning occurred in Aberdeen, when some 400 confirmed cases were notified. The causative organism isolated was *Salmonella typhi* and from the findings of the Committee of Enquiry set up to investigate this outbreak, I think we must accept that the organism entered this country through a tin of corned beef which in the canning process had been cooled by raw water taken from a river into which the sewage from a city of over 600,000 people was discharged. Normally such river water used for cooling purposes in a food factory would be chlorinated prior to use, but on this occasion it seems that the chlorination plant at the factory in question was out of order and it seems this kind of equipment is difficult to get in Argentina owing to a very heavy demand! !

Had this tin of contaminated corned beef been consigned to Guildford instead of Aberdeen, can we honestly think, far less say, that the final number of infected persons would have been less in Guildford than in Aberdeen? It should be remembered that the supermarket which sold the infected meat was described as being a clean and well run establishment where the standard of hygiene in the shop was better than average, although some practices, of general usage in shops throughout the country, were open to criticism on bacteriological grounds.

Broadly speaking, it might be stated that when a tin of cold cooked meat has been opened and the contents displayed for sale the display cabinet should be at a controlled temperature not exceeding 40°F. This statement could readily be incorporated into the Food Hygiene Regulations and it is to be hoped that this will be done in the near future.

Although no cases of food poisoning were reported in Guildford during 1964, we must guard against complacency in this matter. As we all know, a sense of over-confidence can often lead to care-

lessness and especially in the food business this will inevitably lead to disaster. Indeed, the fact that there is no room for complacency is shown by the fact that although in 1962 there were 9,696 notified cases of food poisoning in England and Wales for the year 1963 this figure rose to 13,104 with 27 deaths.

In the light of the Aberdeen outbreak it may seem incongruous to state that canned meats are among the safest we can eat but this is borne out from statistics worked out over a period of years. Meat products continue to be the main source of food poisoning outbreaks, accounting for roughly 80% of the reported cases, and in this class of foodstuffs, re-heated meat dishes remain the worst culprit.

The trend whereby the small individual traders in the retail distribution of food are being replaced by the Supermarkets still continues and in the past year no fewer than 17 Guild memberships lapsed owing to food shops being closed and replaced by some other kind of business. It would seem inevitable therefore that we must be prepared for our membership to decrease in numbers in the near future.

I must conclude this short report by an expression of thanks to the Guildford Borough Council and its Officers for their continued support of the Guild.

(Signed) R. F. SPARROW.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

GUILDFORD HYGIENIC FOOD TRADERS' GUILD
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE GUILD

The Seventeenth Annual Report on the work of the Guild for the year ending 28th February, 1965 is a milestone in more ways than one. It marks my first full year of Office as your Secretary and it marks the end of what might almost be described as a year of Crises for the Guild. I hope the fact that these two came together is nothing more than an unfortunate coincidence.

The coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 has brought all shops structurally to the same standards as those which once applied only to shops where open food was handled—for example all must now have hot and cold water for hand washing. This new Act, together with the Food Hygiene Regulations, has brought within the scope of legislation what was once a matter of honour implied in the adoption by members of the Guild of their Codes of Practice.

It would be difficult if not impossible to devise Codes in advance of the present Law which could be adopted as standards for membership and it thus became clear during the year that any Food Trader who complied with the law was eligible for Membership of the Guild. The distinction that Membership bestowed upon the trader thus became irrelevant.

Several discussions took place at meetings of your Advisory Committee about these trends and it was decided that recommendation for membership should be left to the discretion of the Food Hygiene Inspector. The Committee decided that every effort should be made to continue the Guild and that the emphasis should be put on education.

As a result I organised a series of lectures, each of which was complete in itself, at Guildford House during January and February. Attendance was most disappointing and had it not been for the loyal support of two or three members would have been farcical.

Members have continued to co-operate with Mr. Smith, the Food Hygiene Inspector. His visits are always welcomed by Traders and his ready advice is always available. The number of complaints has not been large and the majority have concerned foreign articles in food, a matter which is nearly always outside the control of the vendor. Members of the public are very ready to come to the Health Department with their complaints and this is to be encouraged because, as a result, undesirable practices are sometimes

discovered and a word of advice at the right time can often prevent serious trouble. I always encourage the public to complain on the spot if they are dissatisfied. This is far more helpful to the Trader and often brings to his attention something of which he may have been unaware.

Membership has again fallen, largely because some businesses have been closed.

The following table shows the present state of Membership: —

			Number of Premises to which Guild applies	Number of Trader Members accepted
Ice-cream manufacturers and wholesale dis- tributors	...	...	2	2
Dairies (excluding milkshops)	...	...	4	4
Bakehouses and flour confectioners	...	...	19	10
Catering establishments (including school and factory canteens)	...	...	95	61
Grocers and general stores	...	...	6	53
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	25	21
Fishmongers and fishfriers	...	...	11	8
Poulterer	...	...	1	1
Greengrocers	...	...	21	10
Sugar confectioners and mixed trades	...	...	45	22
Licensed premises	...	...	59	34
Mobile shops	...	...	—	2*
Departmental Food Stores	...	...	9	8
			367	236

*Total number of mobile shops is not known.

During the year lectures and film shows were given to 8 schools and 1,251 students. The older boys and girls are always most interested and ask intelligent questions. Several talks and lectures were given to local organisations on Food Hygiene and allied subjects. Newsletters have been sent to all members on the Offices and Shops Act and on the implications of the Aberdeen Typhoid outbreak.

The Guild as it was conceived and as it worked in the early years of its formation carried out a most useful function. Only the active support by **all** Members of the educational functions it may yet perform can ensure its continuance.

H. C. REEVE.

Hon. Secretary.

